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The American Heritage college dictionary.-- 4th ed.

p.cm

Based on the fourth ed. of the American Heritage dictionary.

ISBN 0-618-09848-8 (thumb edge) --

ISBN 0-618-19604-8 (deluxe binding)

1. English language--Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms. I
Houghton Mifflin Company. II. American Heritage
dictionary.

PE1628 .A6227 2002

423--dc21

2001039826

Manufactured in the United States of America

almond

alpine



alpaca
Lama pacos



alpenhorn

mighty (< *miht*, might; see MIGHT¹).] —al·might·i·ly *adv.*
al·mond (älmönd, äl'mönd, ölmönd, äl'mönd) *n.* 1. A deciduous tree (*Prunus dulcis*) native to Asia and northern Africa and having alternate simple leaves, pink flowers, and leathery fruits. **b.** The ellipsoidal kernel of this tree, either eaten as a nut or used for extraction of an oil. 2. Any of several other plants, esp. those with almondlike fruits or seeds. 3. Something having the oval form of an almond. 4. A pale tan. [ME *almande* < OFr. < LLat. *amandula*, alteration of Lat. *amygdala* < Gk. *arnugdala*.]

al·mo·ner (äl'mō-när, älmō-när) *n.* 1. One who distributes alms. 2. Chiefly British A hospital social worker. [ME *amoner* < OFr. *amoneer* < *amose*, alms < LLat. *eleemosyna*, alms. See ALMS.]

al·most (äl'möst', ölmöst') *adv.* Slightly short of; not quite; nearly: *almost time to go*. See Usage Note at **none**. [ME < OE *ealmest* : *eall*, all + *mæst*, most; see MOST.]

alms (ämz) *pl.n.* Money or goods given to the poor. [ME *almes* < OE *elmes* < LLat. *eleemosyna* < Gk. *eleemosunē*, pity, charity < *eleémōn*, pitiful < *eleos*, pity.]

alms·house (ämz'hous') *n.* 1. A poorhouse. 2. Chiefly British A home for the poor that is maintained by private charity.

alms·man (ämz'män) *n.* One, usu. a man, dependent on alms.

al·ni·co (äl'nē-kō') *n.* Any of several hard, strong alloys of iron, aluminum, nickel, cobalt, and sometimes copper, niobium, or tantalum, used to make strong permanent magnets. [AL(UMINUM) + NI(CKEL) + CO(BALT).]

al·oe (äl'ë) *n.* 1. Any of various chiefly African plants of the genus *Aloe*, having rosettes of succulent leaves and long stalks bearing tubular flowers. 2. See **aloe vera**. 3. *aloes* (used with a sing. verb) A laxative drug obtained from the juice of a certain species of aloe. [ME < OE *aluwe* < Lat. *aloë* < Gk.] —al'o·et'ic (äl'o-ët'ik) *adj.*

aloe ver·a (värl'ë, virl'ë) *n.* 1. A species of aloe (*Aloe vera*) native to the Mediterranean region. 2. The mucilaginous juice or gel from the leaves of this plant, used for its soothing and healing properties. [Lat. *aloë*, aloe plant + *vēra*, fem. of *vērus*, true.]

A·lo·fi (ä-löf'fe) The cap. of Niue, on the W coast of the island. Pop. 960.

a·loft (ä-löft', ö-löft') *adv.* 1. In or into a high place; high or higher up. 2. *Nautical* At or toward the upper rigging. ♦ *prep.* On or above. [ME < ON *a lopt* : *a*, in + *lopt*, air.]

a·log·i·cal (ä-löj'i-käl) *adj.* Beyond the bounds of logic. —a·log·i·cal·ly *adv.* —a·log·i·cal·ness *n.*

a·lo·ha (ä-lö'ë, -ha, ä-lö'hä') *interj.* Chiefly Hawaii Used as a traditional greeting or farewell. [Hawaiian.]

al·o·in (äl'ë-in) *n.* A bitter, yellow crystalline compound obtained from the aloe and used as a laxative. [AL(O)E + -IN.]

a·lone (ä-löñ') *adj.* 1. Being apart from others; solitary. 2. Being without anyone or anything else; only. 3. Considered separately from all others of the same class. 4. Being unequaled. ♦ *adv.* 1. Without others. 2. Without help: *cooked alone*. 3. Exclusively; only: *The credit is hers alone*. [ME : *al*, all; see ALL + one, one; see ONE.] —a·alone·ness *n.*

SYNONYMS *alone*, *lonely*, *lonesome*, *solitary* These adjectives describe lack of companionship. *Alone* emphasizes being apart from others but does not necessarily imply unhappiness: “I am never less alone, than when I am alone” (James Howell). *Lonely* connotes painful awareness of being alone: “No doubt they are dead,” she thought, and felt . . . sadder and . . . lonelier for the thought” (Ouida). *Lonesome* emphasizes a plaintive desire for companionship: “You must . . . not be lonesome because I’m not at home” (Charles Dickens). *Solitary* often stresses physical isolation that is self-imposed: *I thoroughly enjoyed my solitary meal*.

a·long (ä-löng', ö-löng') *prep.* 1. Over the length of: *walked along the path*. 2. On a line or course parallel and close to; continuously beside: *trees along the avenue*. 3. In accordance with: *split along party lines*. ♦ *adv.* 1. Forward; onward: *Farther along, we passed a hitchhiker*. 2. As a companion: *brought a friend along*. 3. In accompaniment or association; together: *packed an atlas along with other books*. See Usage Note at **together**. 4. With one; at hand. 5. *Informal* Advanced to some degree: *along in years*. [ME < OE *andlang*, extending opposite : *and*, facing; see ANT- in App. + lang, long; see LONG¹.]

a·long·shore (ä-löng'shör', -shör', -ä-löng'-) *adv.* Along, near, or by the shore.

a·long·side (ä-löng'sid', ö-löng'-) *adv.* Along, near, at, or to the side. ♦ *prep.* By the side of; side by side with.

USAGE NOTE In its prepositional use *alongside* may be accompanied by *of*: *The barge lay alongside (or alongside of) the pier*.

a·loof (ä-loöf') *adj.* Distant physically or emotionally; reserved and remote: *stood apart with aloof dignity*. ♦ *adv.* At a distance but within view; apart. [A^{-2} + LUFF, windward part of a ship (obsolete).] —a·loof·ly *adv.* —a·loof·ness *n.*

a·lope·cia (äl'ë-pe'shë, -shë-ä) *n.* Loss of hair; baldness. [Lat. *alopex*, fox mange < Gk. *alópekiā* < *alópex*, fox. See *wlp-* in App.] —a·lope·cic (-pe'sik) *adj.*

a·loud (ä-loud') *adv.* 1. By voice; orally: *Read aloud*. 2. Loudly; crying aloud for help.

alp (älp) *n.* 1. A high mountain. 2. A very large mound or mass. [Back-formation < the ALPS.]

ALPA *abbr.* Air Line Pilots Association

al·pac·a (äl-pák'sä) *n., pl.* alpaca or -as 1. A domesticated South American mammal (*Lama pacos*), related to the llama and having fine long wool. 2. *a.* The wool of this mammal. **b.** Cloth made from alpaca. **c.** A coat made of this cloth. 3. A glossy cotton or rayon and wool fabric. [Am.Sp. < Aymara *allpaca*.]

al·pen·glo·w (äl'pan-glö') *n.* A rosy glow that suffuses snow-covered mountain peaks at dawn or dusk on a clear day. [Partial transl. of Ger. *Alpenglühnen* : *Alpen*, Alps + *glühen*, to glow.]

al·pen·horn (äl'pan-hörn') *n.* A curved wooden horn, sometimes as long as 6 meters (approx. 20 feet), used by Alpine herders to call cows. [Ger. : *Alpen*, Alps + *Horn*, horn (< MHG. < OHG.; see ker-¹ in App.).]

al·pen·stock (äl'pan-stök') *n.* A mountaineer’s long, iron-pointed staff. [Ger. : *Alpen*, Alps + *Stock*, staff (< MHG. stoc < OHG.).]

al·pes·trine (äl-pés'trin) *adj.* Growing at high altitudes; alpine or subalpine. [< Med.Lat. *alpestris* < Lat. *Alpēs*, the Alps.]

al·pha (äl'fä) *n.* 1. The first letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. The first one; the beginning. 3. *Chemistry* The first position from a designated carbon atom in an organic molecule at which an atom or radical may be substituted. 4. *Astronomy* The brightest or main star in a constellation. 5. The mathematical estimate of the return on a security when the return on the market as a whole is zero. ♦ *adj.* 1. Being the highest ranked or most dominant individual of one’s sex. Used of social animals. 2. *Chemistry* Closest to the functional group of atoms in an organic molecule. 3. *Alphabetical*. [Gk. < Phoenician **alp*, ox, first letter of the Phoenician alphabet.]

al·pha-ad·re·ner·gic (äl'fä-äd're-nür'jik) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being an alpha-receptor.

alpha-and omega *n.* 1. The first and the last. 2. The most important part.

al·pha·bet (äl'fä-bët', -bit') *n.* 1. The letters of a language, arranged in the order fixed by custom. 2. A system of characters or symbols representing sounds or things. 3. A set of basic parts or elements. See tables on pages 40 and 41. [ME *alphabetete* < Lat. *alphabētūm* < Gk. *alphabētos* : *alpha*, alpha; see ALPHA + *bēta*, beta; see BETA.]

al·pha·bet·i·cal (äl'fä-bët'i-käl) also al·pha·bet·ic (-bët'ik) *adj.* 1. Arranged in the customary order of the letters of a language. 2. Of, relating to, or expressed by an alphabet. —al·pha·bet·i·cal·ly *adv.*

al·pha·bet·ize (äl'fä-bët-i-tëz') *tr.v.* -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es 1. To arrange alphabetically. 2. To supply with an alphabet. —al·pha·bet·i·za·tion (-bët'i-ză'shən) *n.* —al·pha·bet·iz'er n.

al·pha-block·er (äl'fä-blök'är) *n.* A drug that opposes the excitatory effects of norepinephrine released from sympathetic nerve endings at alpha-receptors.

Alpha Cen·tau·ri (sĕn-tôr'ë) *n.* A multiple star in the constellation Centaurus, 4.4 light-years from Earth.

Alpha Crucis (kroō'sis) *n.* A double star in the constellation Southern Cross.

al·pha·fe·to·pro·tein (äl'fä-fë-tö-prö'tēn, -tē-in) *n.* An antigen produced in the liver of a fetus that is present in amniotic fluid and is used in the detection of certain fetal abnormalities.

alpha helix *n.* A structure of proteins, characterized by a spiral chain of amino acids. —al·pha-hel·i·cal (äl'fä-hël'i-käl, -hël'i-) *adj.*

al·pha-hy·drox·y acid (äl'fä-hë-drök'së) *n.* Any of various fruit acids that are capable of trapping moisture in the skin and initiating the formation of collagen.

al·pha·nu·mer·ic (äl'fä-nöö-mér'ik, -nyoo-) also al·pha·mer·ic (-fë-mér'ik) *adj.* Consisting of or using letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and mathematical and other conventional symbols: *an alphanumeric code*. [ALPHA(BETIC) + NUMERIC(AL).] —al·pha·nu·mer·i·cal *adj.* —al·pha·nu·mer·i·cal·ly *adv.*

alpha particle *n.* A positively charged particle, consisting of two protons and two neutrons.

alpha privative *n.* The prefix *a-* or *an-* before vowels, used in Greek and in English words borrowed from Greek to express absence or negation.

alpha ray *n.* A stream of alpha particles.

al·pha·re·cep·tor (äl'fä-ri-sëp'tör) *n.* A site in the autonomic nervous system in which excitatory responses occur when adrenergic agents, such as epinephrine, are released.

alpha rhythm *n.* See **alpha wave**.

al·pha-to·cop·h·e·rol (äl'fä-tö-köf'ë-rö'l', -röl') *n.* An alcohol, $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$, obtained from wheat germ oil or produced synthetically and exhibiting the most potent vitamin E activity of the tocopherols.

alpha wave *n.* A pattern of smooth, regular electrical oscillations in the human brain, having a frequency of 8 to 13 hertz, that occur when a person is awake and relaxed.

Al·phe·us (äl-fé'üs) *n.* A river of the Peloponnesus in S Greece flowing c. 113 km (70 mi) to the Ionian Sea.

al·pine (äl'pin') *adj.* 1. **a.** Alpine Of or relating to the Alps or their inhabitants. 2. Of or relating to high mountains. 3. *Biology* Living or growing above the timberline. 4. *Sports a.* Intended for or concerned with mountaineering. **b.** Alpine Of or relating to down-

ä pat	oi boy
ä pay	ou out
är care	öö took
är father	öö boot
ë pet	ü cut
ë be	ür urge
ï pit	th thin
ï pie	th this
ir pier	hw which
ö pot	zh vision
ö toe	ɔ about
ö paw	item

Stress marks:

' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
lexicon (lék'si-kón')

ourselves

outflank



outcrop

out-selves (our-sélvz, är-) *pron.* 1. Those ones identical with us. 2. Used reflexively as the object of a verb: *out-selves* were certain. 3. Used for emphasis: *We ourselves were certain.* *c.* Used in an absolute construction: *Feeling out-selves* is a state: *We're feeling ourselves again after our colds.* See Note at *myself*. 1. Possessing; full of; characterized by: *joyous*. 2. Having a valence lower than that of a specified element in compounds or ions named with adjectives ending in -ic: *ferrous*. [ME *outself* (out'f'-sôf'), *-ous*, *-eux* < Lat. *-osus* and *-us*, adj. suff.]

out-Ouse River (ōōz') *n.* Variant of **ouzel**.

out-Ouse River (ōōz') *n.* A river, c. 249 km (155 mi), flowing from S-central England to the Wash, an inlet of the North Sea. 2. A river, c. 97 km (60 mi), of NE England joining the Trent R. to form the Humber R.

out-ouster (out'ōstər) *n.* 1. To eject from a position or place; force out: *ousted him from power*. See Syns at *oust*. 2. To take the place of, esp. by force; supplant. [ME *ouster* < Lat. *obstare*, to hinder. See OBSTACLE.]

out-ouster (out'ōstər) *n.* 1a. The act of ousting. b. The state of being ousted. One that ousts. 3. *Law* The act of forcing one out of possession or occupancy of material property to which that one is entitled; illegal or wrongful dispossession. [AN, to oust, ouster. See *oust*.]

out-out (out'out') *adv.* 1. In a direction away from the inside: *Let's go out and look at the stars*. 2. Away from the center or middle: *The stars jinned out*. 3a. Away from a usual place: *went out for the evening*. b. Out of normal position: *threw his back out*. c. Out-of-bounds: *went out to play*. b. In the open air; outside: *Is it snowing outside*? 5a. From inside a building or shelter into the open air; outside: *went out to play*. b. Into extinction or exhaustion or depletion: *Supplies ran out*. b. Into extinction or irreceptibility: *The fire has gone out*. c. To a finish or conclusion: *Play the game out*. d. To the fullest extent or degree: *all decked out for the dance*. e. In or into competition or directed effort: *went out for golf*. 7. In or into a state of unconsciousness: *The drug put him out for two hours*. 8a. Into being or evident existence: *The paper came out early today*. 9. Into view: *The moon came out*. 10. Without inhibition; boldly: *Speak out*. 11. Into possession of another or others; into distribution: *giving out free passes*. 12. Into disuse or an unfashionable status: *Narrow ties have gone out*. b. Into a state of deprivation or loss: *voted the governor out*. 13. In the time following; afterward: *six months out*. 14. Baseball as to be retired, or counted as an out: *He grounded out*. 15. On the surface: *the out surface of a ship's hull*. 2. Directed away from a place or center; outgoing: *the out doorway*. 3. Traveling or landing out-of-bounds. 4a. Not operating or operational: *The power is out*. b. Extinguished: *The lights are out now*. 5. Unconscious: *was out for an hour after surgery*. 6. Not to be considered or permitted: *Eating candy before dinner is out*. 7. No longer fashionable. 8. No longer possessing or supplied with something: *I'd offer you coffee but we're out*. 9. Informal openly gay, lesbian, or bisexual: *an out performer*. 10. Baseball Not allowed to continue to bat or run; retired. ♦ *prep.* 1. Forth from: *He fell out the window*. 2. Beyond or outside of: *Out this door is the garage*. 3. Within the area of: *The house has a garden out back*. ♦ *n.* 1. One that is out, esp. one who is out of power. 2. Informal A means of escape. 3. *Baseball* a. A play in which a batter or base runner is retired. b. The player retired in such a play. 4. *Sports* A serve or return that falls out of bounds in a court game. 5. *Printing* A word or other part of a manuscript omitted from the printed copy. ♦ *v.* **out-ed**, **out-ing**, **outs-er**. To be disclosed or revealed; come out. —*tr.* 1. *Sports* To send (a tennis ball, for example) outside the court or playing area. 2. To expose (one considered to be heterosexual) as being gay, lesbian, or bisexual: *outed a well-known politician*. 3. *Chiefly British* To knock unconscious. ♦ *interj.* Used in a two-way radio to indicate that a transmission is complete and no reply is expected. —*idiom:* **on the outs** Informal Not on friendly terms; disagreeing. [ME < OE *ut*. See *ud-* in App.]

out-over (out'ōvər) *adv.* In a way that surpasses, exceeds, or goes beyond: *outdistance*.

out-usage (out'ūjij) *n.* 1. A quantity or portion of something lacking after delivery or storage. 2. A temporary suspension of operation, esp. of electric power.

out-and-away *adv.* By far: *She's out and away the best*.

out-and-out (out'ān-out') *adj.* Complete; thoroughgoing.

out-and-out'er (out'ān-out'r) *n.* One given to extremes.

out-back (out'bāk') *n.* The remote rural part of a country, esp. of Australia or New Zealand. ♦ *adv.* (*out'bāk'*) Out to or in the outback.

out-bal-ance (out'bāl'āns) *tr.v.* **-anced**, **-anc-ing**, **-anc-es** To exceed in influence or significance; outweigh.

out-bid (out'bīd') *tr.v.* **-bid**, **-bid-den** (-bīd'n) or **-bid**, **-bid-** *bid*. To bid higher than: *We outbid our rivals*.

out-board (out'bōrd') *adj.* 1. *Nautical* a. Situated or positioned outside the hull of a vessel. b. Being in a position that is

away *from* the center line of a ship. 2. Situated or positioned toward the end of an aircraft wing. ♦ *n.* 1. An outboard motor. 2. **outboard motor** *n.* A detachable engine mounted on outboard brackets or on the transom of a boat.

out-bound (out'bound') *adj.* Outward bound; headed away.

out-break (out'brāk') *n.* 1. A sudden increase: *a flu outbreak*. 2. *Anthropology* The mating of persons from different groups, often as a result of marriage proscriptions within the group.

out-build-ing (out'bīld'ing) *n.* A building separate from but associated with a main building.

out-breeding (out'bred'ing) *n.* 1. The breeding of distantly related or unrelated individuals, often producing a superior hybrid. 2. *Anthropology* The mating of persons from different groups.

out-build-ing (out'bīld'ing) *n.* A building separate from but associated with a main building.

out-burst (out'būrst') *n.* A sudden violent display, as of activity or emotion: *an outburst of indignation*.

out-call (out'kōl') *n.* A visit by a professional person to a client or patient's home; a house call.

out-cast (out'kāst') *n.* One that has been excluded from a society or system. —**out-cast'** *adj.*

out-caste (out'kāst') *n.* An Untouchable.

out-class (out-klass') *tr.v.* **-classed**, **-class-ing**, **-class-es** To surpass decisively, so as to appear of a higher class.

out-come (out'kūm') *n.* An end result; a consequence. See Syns at effect.

out-crop (out'krōp') *n.* A portion of bedrock or other stratum protruding through the soil level. ♦ *intr.v.* (out-krōp') **-cropped**, **-crop-ping**, **-crops** To protrude above the soil. [OUT + CROP, to appear on the surface.]

out-cross (out'krōs', -krōs') *tr.v.* **-crossed**, **-cross-ing**, **-cross-** *es* To cross (animals or plants) by breeding individuals of different strains but usu. of the same breed. ♦ *n.* 1. The process of out-crossing. 2. Offspring thus produced.

out-cry (out'kri') *n.*, pl. **-cries** 1. A loud cry or clamor. 2. A strong protest or objection: *public outcry over prices*.

out-date (out-dāt') *tr.v.* **-dat-ed**, **-dat-ing**, **-dates** To replace or make obsolete or old-fashioned.

out-dat-ed (out-dāt'ēd) *adj.* Out-of-date; old-fashioned.

out-dis-tance (out-dis'tāns) *tr.v.* **-tanced**, **-tanc-ing**, **-tanc-es** 1. To outrun, esp. in a long-distance race. 2. To surpass by a wide margin, esp. through superior skill or endurance.

out-do (out-dōō') *tr.v.* **-did** (-dīd'), **-done** (-dūn'), **-do-ing**, **-does** (-dūz') To do more or better than.

out-door (out'dōr', -dōr') also **out-of-door** (out'āv-dōr', -dōr') *adj.* Located in, done in, or suited to the open air.

out-doors (out-dōrz', -dōrz') also **out-of-doors** (out'āv-dōrz', -dōrz') *adv.* In or into the open; outside. ♦ *n.* 1. The open air. 2. An area away from human settlements.

out-doors-man (out-dōrz'mān, -dōrz'-) *n.* A man who spends considerable time pursuing outdoor activities.

out-doors-woman (out-dōrz'wōōm'ān, -dōrz'-) *n.* A woman who spends considerable time pursuing outdoor activities.

out-door-sy (out-dōr'zē, -dōr'-) *adj.* Informal 1. Associated with the outdoors. 2. Showing a liking for the outdoors.

out-er (out'tər) *adj.* 1. Located on the outside; external. 2. Farther than another from the center or middle. 3. Relating to the body or its appearance rather than the mind or spirit.

out-er-course (ou'tər-kōrs', -kōrs') *n.* Sexual stimulation or activity between partners without anal or vaginal penetration. [OUTER + (INTER)COURSE.]

outer ear *n.* See **external ear**.

Outer Hebrides See **Hebrides**.

Outer Mongolia See **Mongolia** 2.

out-er-most (ou'tar-mōst') *adj.* Most distant from the center or inside; outmost.

outer planet *n.* Any of the five planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto, with orbits outside that of Mars.

outer space *n.* 1. The region of space immediately beyond Earth's atmosphere. 2. Interplanetary or interstellar space.

out-er-wear (ou'tər-wār') *n.* Clothing, such as hats, coats, and gloves, for use outdoors.

out-face (out-fās') *tr.v.* **-faced**, **-fac-ing**, **-fac-es** 1. To overcome with a bold or self-assured look; stare down. 2. To defy or resist.

out-fall (out'fōl') *n.* The place where a sewer, drain, or stream discharges.

out-field (out'fēld') *n.* *Baseball* 1. The playing area extending outward from the diamond, divided into left, center, and right field. 2. The position played by an outfielder. 3. The members of a team playing in the outfield.

out-field-er (out'fēld'ēr) *n.* *Baseball* A player who defends left, center, or right field.

out-fit (out'fit') *n.* 1. A set of tools or equipment for a specialized purpose. 2. A set of clothing. 3. Informal An association of persons, esp. a military or business group. 4. The act of equipping. ♦ *tr.v.* **-fit-ted**, **-fit-ting**, **-fits** To provide with necessary equipment. —**out-fit-ter** *n.*

out-flank (out'flāngk') *tr.v.* **-flanked**, **-flank-ing**, **-flanks** 1. To maneuver around and behind the flank of (an opposing force).

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ār father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about,
ō paw	item

Stress marks:

' (primary);

' (secondary), as in

lexicon (lēk'si-kōn')

4